

leaving of a comparison with the French flag, the Continental money, or any irreparable loss, as we have proved it to be undeserving of comparison with wildcat, South Sea or Mississippi bubbles.

The Watering Places—Recreation and Retrenchment.

The approaching summer heats hint at recreations and a trip to the watering places. The approach of the tax collector, who will be knocking at our doors in a few weeks more, is strongly admonitory of retrenchment. On the one hand is the necessity of economy. *Pater familias* will find these two necessities as annoying as the Scylla and Charybdis of ancient navigation.

Managers of places of public amusement have already discerned the problem of retrenchment and recreation, and have tried to solve it by putting down their prices of admission. We now have the Opera, with a dash of Hermann and Gottschalk included, for the entrance fee is less onerous, and the combination of town and country, performance and promenade, ice-cream and isolation, is more enjoyable. The Central Park, free to all visitors, robed in green, decorated with flowers and musical with birds and Dodyworth's band, is more popular than Opera, theatre or garden. Thus we discover that the people patronize best that establishment which gives them the most rural felicity at the least expense. The Central Park is just that establishment.

The watering places will suffer greatly this year. Many of the best patrons of such summer haunts will content themselves with an occasional trip to the rural districts, an occasional visit to a country cousin and an occasional drive through the Central Park. Newport, with its expensive hotels and more expensive cottages, will be deserted; Saratoga, with its stunting turnouts and endless dissipations, will be visited only by a class of persons who will add little to the reputation of the hotels or the profits of the landlords; Sharon Springs, with its concealed, half-breed airs, will be desolate, and those persons who are obliged to go there to drink the sulphur water will reside in the comfortable little hotels by the springs, where the air is medicinal and invigorating, and no longer frequent the former fashionable houses, where the bad air, bad music and bad hours did them more harm than all the sulphur springs in the world could remedy. From the state of these crack watering places judge that of all the rest, except, perhaps, those very near the metropolis. No one knows any one who is going to a fashionable watering place this year. Everybody has decided either to remain in the city or to spend a few weeks in the genuine country. We expect that this season will inaugurate a complete change in the character of our watering places; and this change will probably be for the better, as it cannot possibly be for the worse.

Deduct, then, the comparatively few people who will board during the summer at those little hotels upon Long and Staten Islands and the Jersey shore, which offer the inducements of reduced rates and an hour's sail from the city, and we still have a very large majority of our citizens who will depend upon the Central Park for the staple of their summer recreations. No impending inflation of the money market can alter this conclusion. As far as our experience goes, money is never inflated in value, though it may be in size, just as five coppers are worth no more than a five-cent piece, although they are a great deal heavier to carry about. Nor need anyone commiserate our citizens upon the prospect of a summer in the city. There is no other place in the world where so many attractions, rural and urban, are felicitously combined as at our Central Park. An hour's ride from the business portion of the city brings you to the Park country, with lawns, lakes, groves and drives prepared with the greatest taste, and with views and vistas unsurpassed in beauty. This double advantage of being in the city and in the country at the same time cannot be enjoyed at any watering place. The Park is now in excellent order, and for the first time since its opening it is not for the fast trotting teams which infest its vicinity. The bowery butcher boys, who used to drive their rat-like ponies about the city, have disappeared; but in their stead we have the Fifth Avenue butcher boys, with their celebrated stables. They are men with more wealth than brains, who have made money easily, but do not know how to spend it rightly. Instead of driving their horses like gentlemen, they are driving the jockey and the turfite. One refuses to race, but gets up religious tracts against time. Another professes to be modest, but has his horses and himself photographed together for a *carte de visite*, the horses making a much better appearance than the man. If the policemen at the Park will order these aristocratic butcher boys off the grounds the public will be greatly obliged, and we may confidently rely upon the tax collector to complete the suppression of this silly, tasteless, unrefined style of rowdy recreation.

ANOTHER REBEL PRISONER.—Some time ago there appeared in the *Herald*, among the items of intelligence from Europe, an announcement of the building of a screw propeller, called the *Oreto*, at Liverpool. There was, at the time, reason to believe that this vessel was intended to be employed by the Confederate rebels as a privateer, to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Since then, sufficient has transpired to resolve the impression into certainty. We have advised that the *Oreto*, the name of which has been changed to the *Oreto*, has arrived at Nassau, N. P., where, report says, she is to be placed in command of the notorious rebel Sommes, late commander of the *Sumter*. Complaint was made by a loyal citizen of the United States, a passenger on the *Oreto*, of the anticipated breach of the neutrality laws; indeed, it was represented that there had already been an infringement of the British Foreign Enlistment act, by the finding of articles of contraband of war on board, and by the putting up of certain fittings since her arrival in Nassau, whereupon she was seized by the local government, and placed in charge of Lieut. H. B. Hammenley, of the British vessel-of-war *Bulldog*. It is believed, however, that the seizure of the *Oreto* is all a sham, and that she will be released in a few days, free to carry on her work of devastation and plunder. Her principal aim will be to intercept and seize the California steamers en route to New York; and, as she is represented to be an exceedingly fast and powerful steamer, capable of making eighteen knots an hour—though this may be somewhat exaggerated—the project is by no means a wild one. It is well known that the pestilent little steam bank on which the town of Nassau is built has been, from the commencement of the rebellion, the chief rendezvous of vessels from England intending to run the blockade of the Southern ports. In this the speculators in the illegal traffic have met with great success and realized enormous profits. It is said that one firm alone, which has a branch in Charleston and another in New York, has cleared no less than one million pounds sterling by these nefarious operations. Where the gain is so immense it is no wonder that, under a government but too willing to wink at the infractions of its own laws on the subject of blockade and neutrality, persons are to be found ready to incur the risks involved in the trade; and, though very few vessels have run the blockade lately, the prospect of capturing one or two California steamers, with their valuable specie freight, is sufficiently tempting to the cupidity of unscrupulous persons to induce them to embark in the undertaking for which the *Oreto* is said to have been built.

To be warned is to be forearmed; and, as we have been notified of the intention of those who control the movements of the *Oreto*—a vessel capable of doing more mischief than the *Sumter*—two or three swift and powerful vessels like the *Vanderbilt* should be at once despatched to cruise after and endeavor to capture her.

HOW THE FRENCH MAY LEARN TO CONQUER MEXICO.—Perrigny, Napoleon's Prime Minister, is coming here. Let him bring with him a dozen marshals, and let them proceed to West Point, where General Scott is, and we have no doubt that the veteran warrior, who is a very good natured man, will give them some lessons gratuitously which will let them into the secret of conquering Mexico. Only two generals have ever conquered that country. One is Cortez. He is no longer to be consulted, except through the medium of the spirits. The other is Scott, who still remains in the flesh, and we have no doubt will give the French generals all his plans and maps. They might also consult with advantage the files of the New York *Herald*, which give a full and particular account of the whole Mexican campaign of 1846 and 1847. With such aids as these the French army may do better next time.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

Official.

DIMINISH OF SURGEON DAVID S. HAYS, CHARGED WITH NEGLECTING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 66.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1862.

Surgeon David S. Hays, 110th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been ordered to conduct to this city a large detachment of sick and wounded men, and having shamefully neglected them after their arrival, the President directs that for this gross dereliction of duty he be dismissed the service, and he is hereby accordingly dismissed.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Official.—D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1862.

PROBABLE EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The adoption of the resolution in the Senate to meet hereafter at eleven instead of twelve o'clock, is significant of an intention to hurry business through, in view of an early adjournment. The vote upon this resolution is regarded as a test vote, and shows that the ultras, who desire that Congress shall remain in session to watch the President and hamper the administration, will be in the minority, and will not be able to prevent an adjournment as soon as the business of the session is concluded.

"DEVIL'S DAY" IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To-day has been what is called by old members "Devil's Day" in the House. It was resolution day, when everybody has an opportunity to tickle or gaggle somebody else by a resolution. Among those brought in to-day was a resolution of inquiry in regard to General Banks' permitting runaway negroes to ride in wagons during their retreat from Winchester, while sick and wounded soldiers were left fainting by the roadside. No one here believes this charge of inhumanity on the part of General Banks. The resolution was referred. General Banks is expected to be here to refute any such charges and confound those who prefer them.

The resolution to inquire into the reason why the White House, the residence of Mrs. General Lee, on the Pamunkey river, has not been occupied as a military hospital, created some stir in the House. During the discussion, it was stated that a permit for the use of the White House as a hospital had been issued from the War Department, but that the premises should be converted into an hospital. The Secretary of War was waited upon by Dr. Horace Green, J. Burrus, of the Massachusetts Relief Association, and Prosper M. Wetmore, of New York, urging that the White House should thus be occupied. The resolution of inquiry was adopted in order to arrive at a clear statement of fact as to whether the building is suitable, and if so, what reasons prevented its occupation for hospital purposes.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

An effort to be made this week to pass the Bankrupt bill. Although there is an acknowledged majority in both houses in favor of this measure, nothing can be done until the Judiciary Committee of the Senate chooses to report the bill and allow action upon it. The material interests of the country demand action upon this measure. It is a necessary concomitant of the tax bill. The failure to pass it will bring irretrievable ruin upon every commercial community North and South, and will greatly reduce the amount of revenue to be derived from the tax bill. The bill introduced by Wm. Foster in the Senate has been well considered. It is the only bill there is any prospect of passing, and if the Judiciary Committee will report, the bill may be passed, and its benefits sent to the country without delay.

DEFERMENT OF LORD LYONS.

Lord Lyons has left for England. He leaves Mr. Stewart, First Secretary of the Legation, as Charge des Affaires during his absence. Mr. Stewart was presented by Lord Lyons to the State Department and recognized in that capacity to-day.

THE DISMISSAL OF SURGEON HAYS FROM THE ARMY.

Dr. Hays, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, who came here on Saturday night in charge of the wounded from General Shields' command, was to-day summarily dismissed from the service. It was charged that after arriving here, at nine o'clock at night, he went to bed, and left the wounded men to get along as best they could the next morning. This information was published by dismissal from the service as soon as it was reported at the War Department.

THE NAVY.

The Senate a few days ago refused to confirm the nominations of the following officers, formerly in the Navy, and now holding acting appointments for restoration to their former position:—Joseph P. Sanford, to be a Commander; Richard T. Renahar, John Van Ness Philip, Edward W. McCauley, Pendleton G. Wainwright, James Parker, Jr., Edgar Broadbent, John N. Quackenbush and John S. Harris, to be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Hixson has been ordered to report to Commander Paulding for temporary duty as Inspector at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant De Kratz has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

THE LOCATION OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Senate concluded to-day its deliberations upon the Naval Appropriation bill, which was passed. A strenuous effort was made by Mr. Anthony to have the Naval School fixed at Newport instead of Annapolis, but even a proposition to raise a committee of two Senators, two repre-

sentatives and two naval officers, to examine and report on the utility of the change of the Naval School to Newport, was voted down.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

Jorge Frederico Darby has been officially recognized as Consul General of the Republic of Uruguay, to reside at New York.

THE VALUE OF SLAVES.

The applicants for compensation for their slaves, under the Emancipation act, respectively value them at sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,500.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1862.

REPLACEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.

The Vice President presented a memorial from citizens of New York in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The bill providing additional surgeons for the army was taken up, with the amendment from the House abolishing brigade surgeons, and referred to the Military Committee.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. KING, (rep. of N. Y.), presented a petition from merchants of New York in favor of a bankrupt law.

THE BATAVIAN CONSULATE.

Mr. McDONALD, (opp. of Cal.), offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the sufficiency of the salary of the United States Consul at Batavia. Adopted.

BOUNDS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. HOWE, (rep. of Wis.), from the Conference Committee on the bill making appropriations for certain bounties, reported the bill.

THE VICE PRESIDENT called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Conference Committee had altered the bill making appropriations for certain bounties, so that a conference committee can only act on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. If such a rule as this is adopted, it will be a great disadvantage to the very best results on important bills, such as appropriations.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep. of N. Y.), moved that no parliamentary law be hereafter so altered that the jurisdiction of the conference committee be limited solely to disagreeing votes. Such a committee could not put new matter in the bill.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep. of N. Y.), moved to recommit the bill to the Conference Committee.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep. of N. Y.), agreed with the remarks of the Vice President and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Foster); yet it was sometimes necessary for a conference committee to make a slight alteration or modification in order to make a bill more perfect.

Mr. HOWE, thought there was no definite law on this subject, and thought there were numerous precedents.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep. of Ill.), thought this a serious matter. He would never consent to establish such a rule, as it would be a great disadvantage to the very best results on important bills, such as appropriations.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep. of N. Y.), thought that the jurisdiction of the conference committee should be limited solely to disagreeing votes. Such a committee could not put new matter in the bill.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill of one o'clock having arrived, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. It was a bill for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of ironclads, and the bill was passed.

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lution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report whether our soldiers in the field are properly supplied with food, clothing, shelter, and other necessities, and to report to the next session of Congress.

Mr. WILSON, (rep. of Iowa), moved to read an extract from a letter in the New York Tribune, dated May 10th, stating that the rebels were better supplied with food, clothing, shelter, and other necessities, than our own soldiers, and detailing instances of cruelty, neglect, and other offenses.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep. of N. Y.), moved to make a statement in regard to this matter, in order to disabuse the public mind of an erroneous impression. He has happened to be with General McClellan when he took possession of the White House. This White House is spoken of in the newspapers as though it were a large hall, somewhat of the proportions of the President's mansion. It is a very small house, compared with the White House in this city. It contains only six rooms, and these are not large. It is in a building, but it is not on the banks of the Pamunkey river. It is the place where Washington first met his wife, where he courted her, and where he lived for some time. It is now a museum, and is open to the public. It is a very interesting place, and is well worth a visit. It is a very good example of a small house, and is a very good example of a small house.

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